
Dispatches from Nagasaki

#9

Nagasaki confirmed as site for the 2015 Pugwash International Conference

(July 31, 2014) In 2015, the year commemorating the 70th anniversary of the atomic bombing, Nagasaki City will hold the 61st Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs, an international convention for scientists aiming to abolish war and nuclear weapons. The conference will run for the five-day period from November 1-5. The announcement was made in Tokyo on July 8 by a delegation from the organizing body, the Pugwash 2015 Executive Committee. In keeping with the anti-nuclear and pro-peace pleas of the atomic-bombed city, discussions will be held on the denuclearization of North East Asia and the social responsibility of scientists in the wake of the nuclear accident at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant. The results of the conference will then be compiled for the planned release of a “Nagasaki Declaration”. The announcement was made by a six-member delegation that included Hiroyuki Yoshikawa, former president of the Science Council of Japan and chairman of the Advisory Council of Pugwash Japan, and Prof. Toshihide Masukawa, Council member and recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physics.

The principal site for the conference will be Iojima Island in Nagasaki City. Some two hundred people representing approximately forty countries are expected to be in attendance. As a general rule, panel sessions and working group debates on individual themes will not be open to the public. Plans also call for the staging of lectures, public symposiums and dialogues with citizens and atomic bombing survivors, the details of which are subject to further deliberations. Fund-raising activities aimed at corporations, associations and individuals will be initiated in order to help finance the conference.

A corresponding event for students and junior researchers named “The Student and Young Pugwash Conference” will also be staged next year over the two-day period from October 30-31.

As reported in *Nagasaki Shimbun*, Pugwash Japan Advisory Council member and winner of the 2008 Nobel Prize in Physics Toshihide Masukawa of Nagoya University spoke at the press conference of his concern that, “technical upgrades are being made to all military equipment, not only nuclear weapons, and even more countries are becoming involved. The situation is more serious than before.” Council chairman Hiroyuki Yoshikawa of the Japan Science and Technology Agency added that “scientific development poses various threats to society and the responsibility of scientists is being called to account. The accident at Fukushima is a perfect example.”

In the prospectus issued by Pugwash 2015, the main theme of the conference is as “Seventy years after the atomic bombings: Realizing a world free of nuclear weapons” and PCU-Nagasaki Council and Nagasaki University are listed as supporting organizations.

(Quotes from *Nagasaki Shimbun* were taken from the July 9, 2014 edition)

<http://www.nagasaki-np.co.jp/news/kennaitopix/2014/07/09085138013776.shtml>

長崎にてパグウォッシュ会議世界大会を 2015 年に開催決定

(2014 年 7 月 31 日)2015 年 11 月 1 日～5 日の 5 日間、長崎市で被爆 70 年に合わせて核兵器、戦争の廃絶を目指す科学者の国際会議「第 61 回パグウォッシュ会議世界大会」が開催されることとなった。11 月 8 日、主催者団体である「パグウォッシュ 2015 組織委員会」が東京で発表した。被爆地で反核平和の願いを共有しながら、北東アジア非核化の実現や福島第 1 原発事故を契機とした「科学者の社会的責任」に関する議論などを展開。成果を「長崎宣言」にまとめる計画である。発表には、元日本学術会議会長で「日本パグウォッシュ会議諮問評議会議長」を務める吉川弘之氏、ノーベル物理学賞受賞者であり委員を務める益川敏英教授など 6 名が参加した。

大会は長崎市の「やすらぎ伊王島」を主会場に、約 40 カ国約 200 人が参加する見通し。期間中はパネルセッション、個別テーマに関するワーキンググループでの討論などを原則非公開で行う。ほかに講演や公開シンポジウム、被爆者・市民との対話などを予定。詳細は今後検討する。開催費用に充てるため今後、企業や団体、個人を対象に募金活動を展開する。

大会に合わせて来年 10 月 30、31 日の 2 日間、若手研究者や学生による「国際学生・ヤングパグウォッシュ会議」も開かれる。

長崎新聞の報道によると、日本パグウォッシュ会議諮問評議会委員で、2008 年にノーベル物理学賞を受賞した益川敏英氏(名古屋大)は会見で「核兵器に限らず、戦争の道具は技術的に高度化し周辺国にも広がっている。過去より一層深刻な状況」と懸念を語った。同評議会議長の吉川弘之氏(科学技術振興機構)は「科学的発展の中でさまざまな問題が社会に脅威をもたらしており、科学者の責任が問われている。典型的な例が福島事故だ」と強調した。

パグウォッシュ 2015 が公表した趣意書によると、メインテーマは「被爆 70 年、核なき世界の実現を」(仮)とされており、協力団体として、核兵器廃絶長崎連絡協議会、国立大学法人長崎大学等が挙げられている。

(長崎新聞 2014 年 7 月 9 日)

<http://www.nagasaki-np.co.jp/news/kennaitopix/2014/07/09085138013776.shtml>

<http://www.recna.nagasaki-u.ac.jp/recna/dispatches/no9>

Dispatches from Nagasaki

#10

Peace and Green Boat calls on Nagasaki Port; Japanese and Korean passengers engage in discussions with students at Nagasaki University

(Nov.30, 2014)Peace and Green Boat, a vessel on which Japanese and Korean passengers contemplate peace and environmental issues as they travel around East Asia, arrived at Nagasaki Port on the seventh of November. During their stay in town, passengers visited Nagasaki University in order to exchange opinions with students on issues such as peace education and took part in on-board peace-related events such as testimonial talks by survivors of the atomic bombing.

While at the University, the Japanese and Korean passengers met with a group of fifty students which included visiting students from South Korea. The topics for discussion were “The peace education I received” and “What should be passed on to the next generation for the sake of peace?” (*Asahi Shimbun*, Nov. 9, 2014).

This is the second time that Peace and Green Boat, a program conducted by Japanese and Korean NGOs, has called on Nagasaki Port. The first time was during the maiden voyage of the vessel back in 2005. For the current journey the ship departed from Hakata Port with 500 people from each of the countries of Japan and Korea and traveled to South Korea, Taiwan and Okinawa in the period from October 30 to November 8.

At the on-board peace event on November 7, an opening message by Nagasaki Mayor Tomohisa Taue was followed by a talk by atomic bombing survivor Miyako Johdai about her experiences and a presentation by high school peace ambassadors on the state of their activities. In closing, Peace Boat Co-founder Tatsuya Yoshioka and South Korean *Green Foundation* President Choi Yul held a press conference to announce the adoption of *A Declaration of Mutual Respect Between Citizens of Japan and South Korea* and deliver the message that “It is necessary to start building a trustworthy relationship between our countries based on mutual respect” (*Nagasaki Shimbun*, Nov. 8).

The two representatives said that for next year’s cruise the ship will depart from Hakata Port on August 1 and travel to South Korea, Russia and Hokkaido (Otaru Port) before calling at Nagasaki on August 9. Plans call for passengers to learn about the atomic bombing in Nagasaki by participating in the Peace Memorial Ceremony and touring bomb-related relics.

The current voyage also provided an opportunity for Akira Kawasaki (45), Executive Committee member of Peace Boat and the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN), to discuss the contents of his book *Kaku Heiki wo Kinshi Suru (Banning Nuclear Weapons)* (*Iwanami Shoten*) with students at Nagasaki University and Kwassui Women’s College on November 5 and 6. According to reports, some students made skeptical comments like, “What is the point of debating this when countries are still maintaining nuclear weapons?” but Kawasaki advised that (existing) treaties banning inhuman weapons such as land mines should be referred to and that even students could develop frameworks for prohibiting nuclear weapons. He elaborated that “Our chances will increase if we do things

like submit proposals to the Japanese government and send English translations of these overseas” (*Asahi Shimbun*, Nov. 9).

ピース&グリーンボート、日韓の客乗せ長崎寄港、長崎大学では学生と意見交換

(2014年11月30日)日本人と韓国人が共に船旅をしながら東アジアの平和と環境を考える「ピース&グリーンボート」が11月7日、長崎市に寄港した。船内で被爆証言などの平和イベントがあったほか、乗船者が長崎大を訪れ、学生らと平和教育などについて意見交換した。

長崎大では、日韓の乗船者と、韓国からの留学生を含む学生合わせて約50人が集まり、「自分が受けてきた平和教育」と「平和のために次世代に何を伝えたいか」をテーマに意見交換をした。(朝日新聞、2014年11月9日)

ピース&グリーンボートは日韓のNGOが主催し、長崎寄港は2005年の1回目の航海に続き2度目。日韓からそれぞれ500人が乗船し、博多港発着で10月30日~11月8日に韓国、台湾、沖縄を回った。7日に船内であったピースイベントでは、田上富久長崎市長があいさつを行い、それに続き、被爆者の城臺美彌子さんが被爆体験を語り、高校生平和大使らが活動を報告した。最後にピースボート吉岡達也共同代表と韓国の「環境財団」チョ・ヨル代表が記者会見を行い、「日韓市民相互尊重宣言」を採択し、「相互尊重に基づいた信頼関係を築く作業を始める必要がある」とのメッセージを打ち出した(長崎新聞、2014年11月8日)

両代表によると、来年は8月1日に博多港を出港し、韓国、ロシア、北海道・小樽を回って、8月9日に長崎に寄港する。長崎では平和祈念式典に参加したり、被爆遺構をめぐったりして原爆について学ぶ予定。

また、これを契機に、NGOピースボートや核兵器廃絶国際キャンペーン(ICAN)の川崎哲さん(45)が、5、6日は長崎市の長崎大と活水女子大で、自らの著書「核兵器を禁止する」(岩波書店)をテキストにしながら、学生と意見交換を行った。報道によると、学生からは「核保有国がいるなかで、そのような議論ができるのか」といった懐疑的な意見も出たが、川崎さんは、対人地雷などの非人道兵器の禁止条約を参考にすれば、学生でも核兵器禁止条約の骨子案を作ることができると助言し、「日本政府に提案したり、英訳して海外に発信したりすることでチャンスが広がる」と呼びかけた。(朝日新聞、2014年11月9日)

<http://www.recna.nagasaki-u.ac.jp/recna/dispatches/no10>

Dispatches from Nagasaki

#11

Nagasaki City sends letter of protest to U.S. government over nuclear-weapon capability tests; Nagasaki atomic bombing survivors stage sit-in at the Peace Park

(Nov.30, 2014)After hearing that the U.S. National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) had conducted two tests for nuclear-weapons capability since September, Nagasaki Mayor Tomohisa Taue sent a letter of protest addressed to President Obama to the U.S. Embassy in Japan. According to news reports, Mayor Taue stated that “as representative of the citizens of Nagasaki citizens I strongly protest (these actions) and demand an end to all nuclear weapons tests, nuclear-weapon capability testing included.” He went on to say, “I firmly request that you exercise leadership in earnest attempts to reduce nuclear arsenals and bring about the realization of a world free of nuclear weapons at the earliest possible date” (Mainichi Shimbun, Nov. 5, 2014).

Nagasaki City sends a letter of protest each time the U.S. conducts a nuclear-weapon capability test. The tenth such test was carried out in October of 2013 and the recent test was the eleventh.

In response, approximately 250 Nagasaki atomic bombing survivors staged a sit-in at the Nagasaki Peace Park on November 9 in order to protest against the nuclear-weapon capability tests carried out by the U.S. in September and October. The sit-in came into effect after word was put out by groups such as the Nagasaki Citizens Association for Protesting U.S. Nuclear Testing and the Nagasaki Prefectural Peace Movement Center. All those in attendance observed a moment of silence at 11:02 a.m., the time when the atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki. Mr. Hirotami Yamada, president of the Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Survivors Council, was quoted as saying, “We cannot overlook these (nuclear weapons tests). We must raise our voices in Japan and express our heartfelt anger at America and a Japanese government that fails to offer any protestations.” A document of protest stating that “tests such as these lead to the development of new nuclear weapons and nuclear proliferation” was adopted by the assembly and sent to the U.S. Embassy in Japan (Tokyo). In a separate letter of protest criticisms were aimed at U.S. President Obama, who was told to “act more in accordance with the advocacy of “a world free of nuclear weapons” that led to (his) receiving the Nobel Peace Prize” (Kyodo News, Jiji Press etc. Nov. 9, 2014; Nagasaki Shimbun, Nov. 11, 2014).

米核性能実験に長崎市抗議文を米政府に送付、長崎被爆者ら平和公園で座り込み

(2014年11月30日)米国家核安全保障局(NNSA)が核兵器の性能実験を9月以降に2回実施したと明らかにしたことを受け、長崎市の田上富久市長は4日、オバマ米大統領宛ての抗議文を在日米大使館に送った。報道によると、田上市長は「これまでも核性能実験も含めたすべての核実験を実施しないよう要請しており、長崎市民を代表して厳重に抗議する」とし、「核軍縮に真摯(しんし)に取り組み、一日も早い『核兵器のない世界』の実現のために、主導的役割を果たされるよう強く求める」と訴えた。(毎日新聞、2014年11月5日)

長崎市はこれまでに米国の核性能試験に対し毎回抗議文をおくっており、2013 年 10 月に 10 回目、今回は 11 回目となる。

一方、長崎の被爆者ら約 250 人は 9 日、9~10 月に米国の核性能実験実施に反対して、長崎市の平和公園で抗議の座り込みをした。核実験に抗議する長崎市民の会や、県平和運動センターなどの呼びかけで実施。原爆投下時刻の午前 11 時 2 分に全員で黙とうをささげ、報道によると、長崎原爆被災者協議会の山田拓民事務局長は「(核実験を)見過ごしてはいけない。日本から声をあげ、心の底からの怒りを米国と、米国に抗議しない日本政府にぶつけなければならない」と述べた。集会では「実験は新たな核兵器の開発や核拡散につながる」などとする抗議文を採択し、在日米大使館(東京)に送った。別の抗議文ではオバマ米大統領に対し、「核兵器なき世界」を提唱してノーベル平和賞を受賞したことを自覚して行動すべきだと批判した、と報じられている。(共同通信、時事通信等、2014 年 11 月 9 日)(長崎新聞 2014 年 11 月 11 日)

<http://www.recna.nagasaki-u.ac.jp/recna/dispatches/no11>

Dispatches from Nagasaki

#12

Representatives from Nagasaki and Hiroshima City Visit the Ambassador Kennedy; A request is made to have President Obama visit the sites of the atomic bombings

On January 23, 2015, when the representatives of Nagasaki and Hiroshima city paid visit to U.S. Ambassador to Japan, a letter requesting to have President Obama visit the sites of the atomic bombings was submitted to her. On behalf of Hiroshima Mayor Kazumi Matsui and Nagasaki Mayor Tomohisa Taue, Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum Director Akitoshi Nakamura personally handed the written request to Ambassador Caroline Kennedy. According to media reports, Ambassador Kennedy stated that, “President Obama is working to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and believes that it is important to build peace throughout the world (Nagasaki Shimbun; Jan. 24, 2015)” and that “The President has taken interest in and worked towards preventing the spread of nuclear weapons ever since his time as a senator. I definitely plan to convey this message to him (Sankei Shimbun; Jan. 21, 2015).”

The request begins by stating that ever since (President Obama) assumed the presidency in January of 2009 “we have called for and greatly anticipated your visit to the sites of the atomic bombings, but as these hopes have yet to be realized we feel a deep sense of regret.” It goes on to say that “if you would sincerely take to heart the accounts of the atomic bombing survivors and their feelings about peace by hearing directly from them at the sites of the atomic bombings, it would surely confirm for you that the goal you stated in your Prague speech six years ago of achieving ‘a world free of nuclear weapons’ was not mistaken. In closing it is stated that “we strongly request that you grant us a visit to the sites of the atomic bombings at the earliest possible date.”

Furthermore, on December ninth of last year, Nagasaki City sent another letter of appeal to the same U.S. Ambassador to Japan in response to the decision to turn the facilities related to the Manhattan Project into a national historical park. Included was the statement “We strongly request that this should in absolutely no way glorify nuclear weapons, but rather convey the horror of such arms and be linked to efforts associated with bringing about their elimination.” Hiroshima City also sent a similarly-worded letter of appeal to the U.S. Ambassador to Japan (Nagasaki Shimbun; Dec. 17, 2014).

The original written request to have President Obama visit Hiroshima and Nagasaki, a joint statement by the mayors of both cities, was made in English. While its contents have not been released to the public, a Japanese version of the same letter may be viewed here at the website of Hiroshima City:

<http://www.city.hiroshima.lg.jp/www/contents/1422240749304/index.html>

The joint request issued by the Mayor of Nagasaki and the Chairman of Nagasaki City Council in response to the decision to turn the Manhattan Project facilities into a national historical park may be accessed here at the website of Nagasaki City:

<http://www.city.nagasaki.lg.jp/peace/japanese/abolish/protest/detail.php?lang=jp&puno=627>)

長崎市、広島市、ケネディ大使を訪問。オバマ大統領に被爆地訪問を要請

2015 年 1 月 23 日、長崎・広島両市は、在日米大使館を訪問し、オバマ大統領の被爆地訪問を求める要請文をケネディ大使に提出した。広島市松井一美市長と、長崎市田上市長の代理の中村明俊原爆資料館長から、ケネディ大使に要請文が直接渡され、報道によると、受け取ったケネディ大使は「オバマ大統領は核兵器の不拡散にとりくみ、世界全体の平和構築にも重要と考えている」(長崎新聞、2015 年 1 月 24 日)、「大統領は上院議員時代から核兵器の不拡散に関心を持って取り組んでおり、確実に伝えたい」(産経新聞、2015 年 1 月 24 日)と話した。

要請文では、2009 年 1 月の大統領就任以来「被爆地訪問を願い、実現を強く期待し続けてきましたが、その願いが未だ叶わないことを心から残念に思っています」から始まり、「被爆地において、直接、被爆者の体験や平和への思いを心から受け止めていただければ、御自身が6年前のプラハでの演説で明確に示された「核兵器のない世界」というゴールが間違いないと確信できるはずで」として、最後に「できるだけ早期に被爆地を訪問くださることを強く要請します」としている。

なお、長崎市からは昨年 12 月 9 日、「マンハッタン計画関連施設の国立公園化」の決定に対し、「決して核兵器を賛美するものでなく、核兵器の恐ろしさを伝え、核兵器の廃絶につながるような活用を働きかけてくださるよう強く求めます」とする要請文も同米国大使に送付しており、広島市も同様の趣旨の要請文を駐日米大使に送付している。(長崎新聞 2014 年 12 月 17 日)。

オバマ大統領の広島・長崎訪問についての要請文は、両市長の連名で原文は英語だが、非公開となっており、日本文が広島市のウェブサイトで閲覧できる。

<http://www.city.hiroshima.lg.jp/www/contents/1422240749304/index.html>

長崎市長、長崎市議会議長の連名によるマンハッタン計画関連施設の国立公園化に関する要請文、長崎市ウェブサイト:

<http://www.city.nagasaki.lg.jp/peace/japanese/abolish/protest/detail.php?lang=jp&puno=627>)

<http://www.recna.nagasaki-u.ac.jp/recna/dispatches/no12>